

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 9



## Municipal Street Carmen and Other Unions Continue Campaign for Increased Wage – Supervisors to Act

Members of Division 518 of the Street Carmen, who operate the cars and buses of the Municipal Railway lines are patiently awaiting, this week, the outcome of a new plan which is intended to bring to them an increased wage.

As reported upon last week, they have suffered keen disappointment in the passage of the salary standardization ordinance affecting city salaries in which their claims had been omitted, and called a meeting of the union for 4 o'clock Sunday morning to discuss the situation and any possible future procedure.

### Presented to Labor Council

In the meantime the subject was presented to the Labor Council last Friday evening. It was agreed by the Council, following the discussion, that President Shelly should summon a meeting of the Council's executive committee, officers of the Building Trades Council and representatives of the affected unions (hospital workers, building service employees, electricians, and machinists being among the other crafts which had been denied an increase) for the purpose of further examination of the subject and mapping of plans to meet the condition which had arisen affecting the economic interests of the workers in the classifications which had been eliminated in the standardization ordinance. The Council thus indicated its full support toward rectifying the injustice to these groups.

It also was understood that following the meeting of the labor representatives, scheduled for noon on Saturday, that the members of the Board of Supervisors would be contacted later in the afternoon for presentation to them of any plan which the labor representatives' meeting would agree upon.

Following agreement on a plan which, as affecting the Carmen, was in brief that a 5-cent hourly increase would be asked instead of the original 7½-cent proposal, it was decided that the Supervisors

would be requested to support an amendment to the salary standardization ordinance to that effect.

On Sunday morning, at the 4 o'clock meeting of the Carmen's Union, the plan was given approval. There was an exceptionally large attendance at the union meeting, and it was reported harmonious, though with a determined attitude on the part of the members, throughout the session. No cars or buses on the Municipal lines were running while the meeting was in session, but adjournment was taken shortly after 6 o'clock and the system was in complete operation very soon thereafter. Few people were inconvenienced in the two hours, due to the fact that it was Sunday and also that prior had been given the union meeting was to be the early hours.

### Supervisors Give Approval

President Shelly of the Labor Council and other labor representatives from the Saturday meeting presented the agreed-upon proposal to the Supervisors. It was stated that ten members of the Board expressed approval, with one asking further time for study. It was to be formally acted upon by the Board at the session held yesterday (Thursday). And it is pointed out that in case the Mayor should veto the amendment to the ordinance there will be sufficient members favorable to the Carmen's increase to pass the measure over his veto. Separate amendments to the ordinance were to be offered in behalf of each of the classifications of workers who had been denied increases in the original salary standardization ordinance.

### Labor Board Opinion

Mayor Lapham requested an opinion from the Regional War Labor Board as to the effect of the proposed increase for the Carmen on the national "stabilization" program. The answer was given in a lengthy communication dated last Wednesday.

The labor members of the Regional Board, however, dissented from the opinion expressed by the industry and public members of the body. The dissenting opinion appears on another page of this issue, and should be read in its entirety. It is highly critical of the procedure of the majority members of the Board in the matter and emphatic in assertions on previous wage awards by the National Board in cases affecting street carmen.

### Advise Against Increase

In brief, the opinion of the majority of members of the Regional Board advises the Mayor that the wages paid the Municipal Railway are contrary to the national stabilization policy, however, that it was not deciding any case which might be before the Mayor or Board of Supervisors.

### Expression by Union Official

Henry S. Foley, president of Division 518 of the Street Carmen's Union, stated Wednesday afternoon that he had not been able at the immediate time to study the opinions of the Regional Labor Board. He had, though, glanced over a statement by the Industry members concurring in the majority opinion, and noted they had referred to vacations, sick leaves, and pensions, afforded the Municipal carmen in comparison with the employees of the Market Street Railway and the Key System. He pointed out that this subject of sick leaves in particular had not been finally determined in the award affecting the Market Street system and was still a subject of negotiation.

### Misleading Statement

Foley also declared there was a misstatement by the Industry members of the Board regarding the Municipal Railway employees now enjoying "the highest wages paid in this area for comparable work," and pointed out that the Market Street Railway employees now receive equal wages with those of the

(Continued on Page Two)

## Circulators of Petition in Campaign of Misrepresentation

Heedless of any precaution, the circulators of the anti-victory measure with the misleading title of "Right to Employment" are continuing to commit the most outrageous perjury in soliciting signatures for their shockingly disruptive petition.

Depending on a technicality, these circulators apparently are instructed to carry on their salesmanship in as loose a manner as possible. The procedure involved is to have the signer of a petition read it. If the solicitor for signatures makes that qualification, such person is, technically, protected under the law. It is common reasoning that the average citizen does not take the time or bother to read the petition he is asked to sign, and is traduced by the lying propaganda handed out to him.

### Union Members' Duty

That is why it is so extremely urgent that every member of a labor union spread all the information possible regarding these petitions and to warn prospective signers as to their disruptive nature.

Word has been received by the State Federation of Labor that the backers of these petitions are extremely active in offering very liberal terms to attract as many circulators as they possibly can.

It has been established that members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in the southern part of the State are contributing to the financing of this carefully devised plan to create confusion and chaos on the home front.

### Observe the Methods Used

The labor unions should make it possible to have observers in the vicinity where these circulators solicit signatures, to see that the proper presentation of the petitions is given to all prospective signers. It is also permissible for labor to explain its position on these petitions. Every effort made now will save much trouble in the future.

The State Federation of Labor urges that all of its affiliates and their friends increase their activity between now and the time this petition has to be quali-

fied for going on the ballot. The Federation is convinced that if the truth is made known to the citizens of California, these petitions will fail to obtain the necessary number of signatures.

### Make Known the Real Issues

There is only one way to accomplish this imperative aim, and that is to pass out the word to the people of California, warning them of the true significance of these petitions, what the measure will do, how it will disrupt production, how it will create division and bitterness, and how it is going to divert the interest of the workers from their main job of producing for victory to that of fighting with their fellow-citizens on the home front.

The truth is with labor and it is up to labor to make it known. The truth is absolutely worthless unless it is known, and it is labor's job to make it known to every single voter in the State of California.

**NEXT THURSDAY Is the LAST DAY to Register!**



## Washington Conference of State Labor Law Agencies Discusses Return to Normal Enforcement Procedure

[The Secretary of Labor summoned a conference early this month in Washington, of labor law administrators in the various states for the consideration of return to normal enforcement of labor laws and work standards at the war's end. Director Paul Scharrenberg of the California Department of Industrial Relations was in attendance at the conference, and in his monthly report to the Governor's Council has the following to say under the title "Reconversion":]

At the outbreak of the war, forty-three states and the District of Columbia had laws limiting the hours of women's employment. Twenty of these states, including California, and the District of Columbia, enacted laws providing for qualified extensions of maximum daily and weekly hours in war production industries.

### Note Recent Developments

Because of the "cutbacks" in production of certain types of war materiel and the problems created by the shifting and readjustment of the labor forces involved, the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, invited the labor law administrators, including the California Director of Industrial Relations, of the principal war production states to a conference at Washington, early in March.

### Purpose of Conference

The announced purpose of the conference was to review the present policies and procedures in granting relaxations of state labor laws and to discuss methods for the gradual retraction of existing permits so as to get back to normal standards with the least friction and as soon as possible.

Virtually all the states concerned were represented at the conference. Also in attendance were representatives of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and several other federal agencies with responsibility for war production. After detailed reports by the state administrators and an exceptionally candid as well as critical exchange of views, the conference agreed upon the following recommendations:

### Would Determine Future Needs

1. The state labor departments, which have the requisite authority, review permits granting variations from labor laws for war production, particularly those authorizing extended hours or seven-day weeks for the duration to ascertain the extent to which they have been used and to determine whether there is a continued need for them.

2. That the War and Navy departments be requested to call the attention of their appropriate field representatives to the general policy of the departments with respect to relaxation of labor laws and their continued support of the "Recommendations on

Hours of Work for Maximum Production" previously issued by eight federal agencies.

3. That federal agencies with responsibility for war production (the Procurement agencies, War Production Board, and War Manpower Commission) supply information to state labor departments, in so far as possible, on trends of production and expected "cutbacks" so that provision can be made to extend or curtail relaxation of labor laws in accordance with anticipated military requirements.

### Joint Federal-State Committee

4. That the Secretary of Labor be asked to appoint a joint federal-state committee to explore methods of co-operation between federal and state agencies, particularly in connection with: (a) Problems of obtaining compliance with labor laws during the war emergency; (b) Getting minors back into full-time school; (c) Gathering data on the effects of longer hours on production and on the health and welfare of workers; (d) Post-war plans for strengthening state labor departments, returning to peacetime labor standards, and promoting such labor legislation as may be needed during the post-war period.

### NAMED TO CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

Boris Shishkin, director of research for the American Federation of Labor, was elected second vice-president of the Commission on Children in Wartime, sponsored by the Department of Labor's Children's Bureau. Re-elected as chairman was Dr. Leonard Mayo, dean of the School of Applied Sciences of Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

### WHERE THE BOTTLES GO

More than 152,000,000 soft drink bottles will be required to meet overseas requirements of the Army alone in 1944, it was announced in connection with a national drive to secure quick return of all "deposit" bottles.

### Street Carmen's Case

(Continued from Page One)

Municipal Railway platform workers, while those in the East Bay have a 5-cent higher hourly rate. He also drew attention to the fact that the payment for Social Security benefits enjoyed by those working for privately-owned lines are cheaper than the payment made by the "Muni" employees under the city system.

Another point which the Carmen's official stressed was that the wages paid employees of the Municipal Railway come from the line's own funds and not from the assessments on taxpayers which provides other municipal salaries, hence no attempt is being made to place any expense on the taxpayers.

## N. Y. Dressmakers' Union Wins Health Insurance

A health insurance program is provided in new 3-year agreements signed by the Dressmakers' Union, an affiliate of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and four of the five employer associations in the industry.

It is expected that the fifth organization will sign the agreement in the near future. The insurance plan is financed by the employers.

The agreements cover 554 shops with 57,000 workers. While the union agreed to hold in abeyance its demand for a general wage increase, it obtained raises in the old minimum rates, paid vacations and establishment of a health insurance fund to be financed by the employers through contributions of 3½ per cent of weekly payrolls, beginning May 1.

### Dress Institute Continued

This marked the first adoption of such a plan through collective agreement in any major industry, it is said. Contributions to the health insurance fund will amount to \$3,500,000 annually.

The Dress Institute, set up by the employers and the union for promotion of New York City as a fashion center and maintenance of its position as producer of eight out of ten dresses worn by the women of America, was continued under the agreements. The institute has \$1,000,000 contributed by the employers for a promotion program to be evolved at an industry-wide conference shortly.

### No Price Boosts for Dresses

On the matter of general wage increases, it was agreed by the union and the employers' associations that the question might again be reopened for negotiation if the Government modified its wage-stabilization policy or the War Labor Board altered the Little Steel wage ceiling formula.

The increases on minimum rates included in the new agreement, it was explained, did not require approval of the W.L.B., since most of the workers earned more than the new minimums, nor would the new minimums add to the prices being paid by consumers. It was declared that the provision was introduced to bring the minimums, which constitute a wage floor, into line with actual wages paid.

### Indorse President Roosevelt

The California State Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at a meeting last Saturday, adopted a resolution highly commendatory of President Roosevelt and his administration. It was pointed out in the resolution that conduct of the affairs of the nation during Mr. Roosevelt's administration has been in a manner "beneficial to all classes—labor, capital and agriculture, alike." The Brotherhood's committee, representing twenty-two California lodges, declared that "the present foreign and national policies of the Administration have been and their continuance will be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number," and "we wholeheartedly and without reservation indorse the candidacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for re-election to the presidency of these United States."

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## Radio Analyst Declares Unemployment Has Become Problem Despite Revalent Talk of Labor Shortage

"The American working force has dropped by about 4,000,000 during the past six months, the total now being about 58,000,000," Albert N. Dennis revealed on his weekly broadcast of his ten-year-old "Labor News Review" over WTOP of the Columbia System.

"Many of these people," he said, "were women and 'retired' older persons, and a few youngsters who worked last summer then returned to school. They are not counted as unemployed. However, the number of unemployed persons is increasing and is currently between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000." Continuing, Dennis said:

"A goodly portion of the reduction in the working force was caused by curtailment of production of civilian goods and services, in lines not considered critical. But a large portion of the net reduction has resulted from war plant shut-downs and cut-backs in other war contracts.

### Building Workers Hard Hit

"An extremely high percentage of building tradesmen in many communities are reported unemployed. Some of these people, of course, are finding other jobs, particularly heads of families and skilled craftsmen generally, even though they must migrate to other communities to find work. Thus actually the labor shortages, which still do exist in a few communities, are gradually being relieved.

"War production this year is expected to average 20 per cent higher than last year's all-time record, but increased efficiency of the workers and improved mass-production methods will likely account for practically all of it. Indications are that there will be some new employment, some shifts in employment needs, by industry and by community, but the general trend is toward less employment.

### Separations Exceed Hires

"The Office of War Information recently issued a statement, based on information furnished by various Government agencies, on 'industrial labor turnover.' It showed that, for every 1,000 industrial workers as of December, 43 quit each month, 5 entered the armed forces, 6 were discharged, 9 were laid off; making a total of 63 separations per 1000 workers per month; and, during that time, only 51 were hired.

"That is 12 less separated from their jobs than were provided with jobs. On the basis of 38,000,000 non-agricultural workers employed, that would be a monthly reduction of only 45,600 in the working force. Actually, however, the reduction is much greater, because the figures cited by the O.W.I. cover chiefly war industries. In order to be reasonably accurate, official employment statistics usually require two months or more to compile. A lot can happen in two months and a lot has happened in the past two months.

### "Jobs Getting Fewer"

"The Senate's Truman Committee, which said that American labor's production record 'exceeds anything of its kind ever achieved in the history of the world,' and numerous other official reports, have definitely disproven any need for the proposed National Service Act. Free American labor has out-produced the world, in order to win the war, but now it is increasingly facing the grim fact that jobs are getting fewer.

"The so-called Labor Office of the War Food Administration was recently given another \$30,000,000 to recruit and train farm labor, although the Bureau

of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says the farm labor supply is about 'normal.' That 30,000,000, to recruit a few farm laborers, is considerably over twice as much as the U. S. Department of Labor is granted annually, plus grants to states, for the operation of all of its several important divisions.

### Economic Stability Menaced

"So the W.F.A., to spend their millions, is bringing in 52,000 Mexican peon laborers and others from elsewhere, even in the face of growing unemployment in this country. That may be cited as perhaps too typical of the present official approach to the employment situation.

"Certainly there is a maladjustment of labor distribution, with a few shortages here and there, but the plain fact is this: *Unemployment is increasing, and the future economic stability of the nation demands that efforts be made to stop that trend—now.*"

### McNutt, on Manpower

A press dispatch states that War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt declared last Tuesday the "manpower situation is relatively good" and neither "pressure" to get 4-F's into war work nor any form of national service act is necessary.

He told a House military affairs sub-committee he is "not apprehensive today" about finding replacements for most of the deferred men under 26 whom the Army wants.

### Walter Cowan a Local Visitor

Walter Cowan, special organizer of the international union of culinary workers and bartenders, stationed in San Diego, was a San Francisco visitor last week and attended the Friday night meeting of the Labor Council. Walter is well known among union members of this city, where he resided for a number of years and was an official of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110. Studious and observing, he has been, and remains, ever alert to all matters affecting the interests of the workers, as well as to economic changes and political conditions having a like import. His visit here was in connection with a pending case before the Labor Board.

### MINERS URGED TO WORK ON HOLIDAY

The United Mine Workers' executive officers have asked members to work April 1, a traditional union holiday on which the miners celebrate winning of the eight-hour day. The international officers urged fullest co-operation in carrying out of the work policy, in view of the great need for coal in the war effort.

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## Ex-"Party" Official Links CIO Leader with Commies

A former negro Communist leader, who studied party doctrine at the Lenin School in Moscow and later held high office in the Communist party, revealed that M. J. Quill, head of the Transport Workers' Union (C.I.O.) was an active Communist and that he and other leaders of the C.I.O. attended secret policy-making meetings of the Communist inner councils.

The now disillusioned Communist who made the charges was Timothy Holmes, former member of the Communist Polburo, and formerly a teacher of party doctrine at the Workers' School in New York City. His accusations were attested to in a published affidavit.

He said that Mr. Quill and other C.I.O. leaders reported regularly on confidential union matters to the Communist leadership and took orders from that leadership in the execution of union affairs, even to such questions as the calling of strikes. The internal problems of the unions, the recruiting within the unions of Communist members, and the dealing with anti-Communist elements in the unions, all were discussed with the Communist leadership, according to Holmes.

He said that Abram Flaxer, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (C.I.O.), was another who attended the secret Communist party meetings.

Although Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, did not attend party meetings, according to Holmes, he was regarded as a "dyed-in-the-wool Communist who could always be trusted to go along with party policy." Two of Curran's aides did, however, report to the Polburo, he asserted. He described meetings of the party which he attended in the presence of Ferdinand Smith, N.M.U. secretary, and Frederick N. Myers, vice-president of the N.M.U.

### NO DOCTORS NEED APPLY

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1944

### "The Time Has Come"

Strong support for organized labor's demand for revision of the Little Steel formula was given by Chairman Elbert D. Thomas of the Senate labor committee, who declared "the time has come to work out a new formula" to help in meeting increased living costs.

The Utah Senator, asked about an apparent determination in high Administration quarters to stick by the Little Steel formula and leave any lifting of wage ceilings to Congress, said: "We don't care who does it. We have to rectify a wrong."

Testimony at recent committee hearings on the plight of fixed-income workers showed, Senator Thomas said, that the formula, which restricts general wage increases to 15 per cent above January 1941 levels, trailed behind the cost of living. "A change has been inevitable," he declared. "Now it appears that the time has come."

The question of continuing the Little Steel formula came up inconclusively at one of the President's press conferences recently. He told a reporter that it was up to the War Labor Board and was told in turn that the W.L.B. had checked it up to the White House.

### Opposes Labor Conscription

Declaring necessity for a draft of labor had not been proved and answering attacks on labor's war record, Josephine Johnson, well known novelist, vigorously opposed labor conscription in a letter published in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

She quoted high army and government officials on labor's fine production record, showing attacks on the record are unjustified.

Miss Johnson, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1935 for her novel, "Now in November," said in her letter:

"In the face of almost daily attacks on labor, and demands for national conscription by the press, it is important to remember certain statements which show an entirely different picture.

"Gen. Brehon B. Somervell: 'The War Department is most grateful for the almost unbelievable production record achieved in 1943 and recognizes this record to have been a major contribution to the success of the armed forces of the United States.'

"Secretary of Labor Perkins: 'Labor's contribution to the war effort is colossal.'

"Under Secretary of War Patterson: 'It would be unfair and untrue to give any impression that strikes have generally prevented the fulfillment of War Department production schedules.'

"Lt. Comdr. C. S. Seely: 'Our leaders should remember that almost every soldier or sailor has a father, brother, son, wife, mother, sister or sweetheart in the ranks of labor. In other words, when labor is attacked it is almost certain that at least one member of each service man's family is attacked.'

"It is difficult to understand the pressure for con-

scription while thousands of negroes are still unemployed, while absenteeism is caused primarily by illness, while industrial accidents outnumber those of war, while poor housing is prevalent in industrial cities and war contracts are still concentrated among a few corporations.

"Conscription will solve none of these. Certainly its necessity has not been proved, nor has its duration status been guaranteed.

"A wartime law of this nature is not like the first small shot of vaccine to protect us from a greater disease; on the contrary, it is like the first small shot of a deadly drug which by degrees becomes habitual. And thus step by step the healthy man becomes a drug addict, and the democratic man becomes a fascist. And the way is easy."

### Small Plants in Shipbuilding

Hundreds of small manufacturing companies are playing an important role in getting American merchant ships delivered on schedule, the U. S. Maritime Commission says.

In 1943, 50.2 per cent of contracts over \$10,000 awarded by the commission's procurement division went to plants hiring less than 500 employees. These small concerns scattered throughout the country received 2452 of the 4881 construction material contracts let during the year.

Of 6990 subcontracts let by shipyards on maritime construction, 4733, or 67.7 per cent, were handled by small business firms.

The Maritime "M" award, given for outstanding production in meeting all schedules, high quality workmanship and excellent co-operation, has been awarded 128 manufacturing plants since April 1942. Sixty of these are small plants with less than 500 employees.

Awarding of contracts to small plants is in line with the American Federation of Labor policy favoring spreading of war contracts among small establishments. The A.F.L. has urged this policy since the beginning of the defense and war programs.

### Independent "Union" Noise

(International Labor News Service)

Independent unions demand recognition by the War Labor Board on the same footing as the A.F.L. and C.I.O. Officers of a so-called Mechanics' Educational Society have suddenly sprung into the limelight claiming to represent all of the independent unions in the country.

Anything of this nature is hot stuff for the daily newspapers and radio men. It is something which can be used not only to divide support of organized labor; it is something which can be used to weaken organized labor's influence; and something to use as an example of what they believe to be labor's arrogance.

Officials of this fly-by-night society, representing for the most part organizations of employees supervised by their employers, can make a big noise in friendly newspapers. But when you get right down to hardrock, no one knows anything about their background nor does anyone know anything about their ability or their claims to represent members of the independent unions.

It is true that there are independent unions which are doing a pretty good job for their members. And it is also true that there are some independent unions which are unions in no sense of the word; they are merely stooge organizations of the bosses; members of these groups have no control of the activities of their so-called union. As, for instance, the union of transit employees in Baltimore, supervised and controlled by officers of the company.

Just what influence, therefore, should the officials of the Mechanics' Educational Society have as representatives of working people?

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks.

## Urge Full Appropriation To Hold Child Labor Curb

Twenty-five national organizations, in a statement issued here by the National Child Labor Committee, declared that a full appropriation by Congress for the enforcement of the child labor law is imperative if child labor is to be kept under control in the coming year.

The full amount asked is \$389,570. Every year since the Fair Labor Standards Act (wages-hours law) became effective, the appropriation of the U. S. Children's Bureau for enforcement of its child labor provisions has been decreased despite a continuous gain in the number of children at work, the statement said.

### Big Jump in Violations

This reduction amounted to 27 per cent from 1939-40, when the appropriation was \$312,720, to 1943-44, when it was \$225,000, the committee reported.

During this same period the number of working minors, 14 to 17 years old, rose from 1,000,000 to 2,750,000—an increase of 175 per cent, while the number of concerns found violating the child labor provisions increased 459 per cent.

### Rulings Liberalized

"Recognizing the unusual calls upon manpower during this war," the statement pointed out, "the Children's Bureau has adopted a flexible policy in administering the federal law. It has liberalized its rulings permitting children of 14 and 15 years to work in non-manufacturing and non-hazardous occupations outside of school hours.

"It has issued no new orders during the war period forbidding employment under 18 years in hazardous industries, but has, after investigation and consultation with representatives of management and labor, issued advisory standards for certain industries indicating which operations are suitable for minors of 16 and 17 years, and which are particularly hazardous.

### Full Appropriation Needed

"The fact that boys and girls of 14 and 15 years are not flooding our war factories during the present manpower shortage as they did during World War I is due to these provisions of the federal act. In view of the present tremendous demand for young workers in all parts of the country, it is of increasing importance that the reasonable child labor provisions of the federal act be strictly enforced."

## Lucrative Graft Reported In "Renting" Workmen

Hiring workmen and renting them out to war contractors for as much as \$54 a day is a new form of American graft exposed by an investigating committee of the military affairs committee of the House of Representatives.

This form of profiteering, the committee says, is apparently growing on cost-plus-fixed-fee jobs and has met with no opposition from government agencies which supervise the work and pay the exorbitant costs.

"The existence of this practice must be known to the Army and Navy, because it would be impossible for contractors to obtain reimbursement for such expenditures without the approval of the contracting agencies," the report says.

The committee found that "numerous" firms, "trading under names often misleading, corral into their employ skilled workers and technicians at wages ranging from 65 cents to \$2.75 hourly and hire them out for as much as \$2.60 to \$12 an hour."

The chairman of the House committee says it is difficult to understand why the Labor Department and the War Manpower Commission have overlooked this vicious practice.



# Dissenting Opinion of Labor Members in Street Carmen's Case

[Following is the complete text of the dissenting opinion filed by the Labor members of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in the case of the Municipal Railway employees, which was referred to in an article appearing on page one of this issue.]

"March 29, 1944.

"Honorable ROGER D. LAPHAM,  
"Mayor of San Francisco,  
"City Hall,  
"San Francisco, California.

"Dear Mayor Lapham:

"The undersigned, Labor members of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, wish to make it perfectly clear that they do not share the conclusions reached by the Industry and Public members, as expressed in their letter of March 29, 1944, and are of the unanimous opinion that such letter cannot possibly constitute 'reliable advice relating to the national stabilization policy,' in view of the fact that it is the result of a summary procedure and hasty consideration of the altogether inadequate information placed before this Board at a moment's notice. Our understanding of the facts and circumstances leading up to the composition of the letter of the majority, which order of events we feel compelled to recite to you in full, makes it perfectly plain that an adverse opinion has been elicited with respect to one segment of the municipal employees without reference to the wages recently established for the remainder.

## Procedure Criticized

"On Saturday, March 18, 1944, it was reported to the Industry and Labor members of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board by Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman of the Board, that in response to your informal request certain information as to whether or not wage increases contained in a salary standardization ordinance (passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco on Monday, March 13, 1944) were approvable under national wage stabilization policies, had been transmitted to you on the previous day by the Wage Stabilization Division 'for your confidential use until Mr. Neblett has had an opportunity to secure approval of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.' Upon receipt of this report, several board members expressed severe criticism of the informality of the procedure followed. Mr. Neblett immediately telephoned your office and suggested that you file a written request for the information already in your possession unofficially. Whereupon, a special meeting of the Tenth

Regional War Labor Board was scheduled for Sunday, March 19, 1944, at 10 a. m. to consider your formal request. Some time before 10 a. m. on Sunday morning, we are informed you telephoned Mr. Neblett and told him that you no longer needed the information since you had arranged a 'compromise' with the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors. The proposed special meeting to take up this subject was cancelled.

"According to the public press, on the following day, Monday, March 20, 1944, the Board of Supervisors adopted a salary standardization ordinance providing increases for several thousand city employees but excluding certain groups of employees for whom increases had been specified in the ordinance adopted the preceding Monday.

## Mayor Requested Information

"One week later, you addressed a letter to Mr. Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman, Tenth Regional War Labor Board, requesting information in reference to wages of Municipal Railway employees. In that communication, you stated 'I would particularly like to know whether any increase in the present wages of Municipal Railway employees would, in the opinion of your Board, be in conflict with your policies and have an unstabilizing effect.' With unprecedented speed, the chairman of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board called a special meeting of the Board on that same day to consider your request. The chairman of the Board sent a copy of your communication to the offices of Carmen's Union, Division 518, and at 2:35 p. m. on March 27, the Board received the Union's acknowledgment of this copy of your letter. In that acknowledgment, the Union made the following request: 'May we have from your body an explanation of the extent to which this "advice" goes? We feel this is important as there are many factors involved with which your body probably is not familiar. To bring them all out would require your body taking complete jurisdiction over cases involving governmental employees and conducting a full and complete hearing on all of the factors.'

## Majority Proceeds with Vote

"In spite of this request for a hearing from the Union, a majority of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board proceeded to vote at approximately 4 p. m. on Monday, March 27, that wage increases to Municipal Railway employees would have an unstabilizing effect. You, of course, as a former member of the National War Labor Board, know that this is the most unfair proceeding in which the Board has

ever indulged. In no other case to our knowledge in the entire history of the National War Labor Board, has a dispute been decided on the *ex parte* representation of one side. This Board does not know what information is in possession of the Union with reference to wage rates or other matters. They were not given any opportunity to present their side of the story.

## In Regard to Policy

"With respect to the 'advice' as to policy given you by the majority of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, we state unequivocally that the decisions of the Board in street railway cases in California in recent months are not in conformity with that policy. As you are undoubtedly aware, in November 1943 the National War Labor Board approved an increase of 5 cents per hour for platform employees of the Los Angeles Railway Company. At about the same time, Economic Stabilization Director Vinson approved a similar adjustment for employees of the Pacific Electric Railway. The National War Labor Board did not see fit to write an opinion giving their reasons for approving this increase. A number of other cases involving street railway workers were then pending before the Tenth Regional War Labor Board. In the chart attached to the letter of the majority, you will find what this Board did in each of those cases. We would like to call your particular attention to the fact that in none of these cases was an increase denied by this Board. The minimum increase approved was 5 cents an hour for platform employees and bus operators. This 5 cents an hour was approved regardless of the rate previously existing and without regard to the rate which resulted.

## The San Diego Case

"In the case of the San Diego Electric Railway, the resultant rate became higher than the Los Angeles rate or the presently existing San Francisco Municipal rate. In Judge Vinson's opinion, in the Pacific Electric Railway case, he had stated that the rates there approved became the 'new sound and tested minimum going rates in the area,' and despite the fact that in most occupations, this Board considers San Diego to be in the Los Angeles labor market area, no attention was paid to the possible unstabilizing effect of approving a higher rate in San Diego than had been approved for Los Angeles. We insist that the record is clear. This Board has, without exception, approved increases of at least 5 cents an hour in every single transit case that has come before it since the Los Angeles Railway and

(Continued on Next Page)

# NEWS TO ARMED FORCES: LABOR'S REPLY TO WAR DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

An article in the LABOR CLARION last week told of representatives of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. having appeared before Under Secretary of War Patterson and making request that the War Department take "positive steps" to inform the men in the nation's armed forces of the truth concerning labor's war record.

On Friday the War Department issued a statement in reference to the labor representatives' request, the text of which is not available. However, the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. issued a joint statement, released to the press for publication last Saturday, in reply to that of the War Department in which it is declared that the Department's statement "indicates disposition to dodge a fundamental responsibility." The joint statement by the A.F.L. and C.I.O. follows:

## Text of Labor Reply

"The statement issued by the War Department yesterday [Friday, March 24] regarding organized labor's requests that servicemen be supplied with 'more and straighter news' about labor's record on the home front is full of evasions and half-truths.

"The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations strongly resent the

implication in the War Department statement that labor asked the Army to 'police all American publications or to withhold from soldiers publications which they want to read.'

## "No Such Request Made"

"No such request was made, directly or indirectly. On the contrary, we asked only that servicemen be kept more fully and accurately informed than at present. Organized labor believes the full story should be told to the troops. We are convinced that they are not getting the full story now; that they are hearing only one side of the case, and that they are, therefore, misinformed. In our opinion, such misinformation injures morale.

"Representatives of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. suggested to Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson at a recent conference that if American troops are actually misinformed the War Department owes a responsibility to give them the full truth.

"We recommended several ways in which this responsibility could be effectively carried out. One

way would be for the Army to state the facts on war production officially to the servicemen, in a manner similar to the recent Truman report. Another way would be to permit labor organizations to make their own publications more widely accessible to the soldiers, a privilege now severely curtailed by Army regulations.

"No suggestion of any kind was made that the War Department 'slant or sugarcoat' the news the soldiers get through Army publications. On the contrary, the representatives of organized labor agreed that the soldiers are entitled to hear about strikes when they occur.

## Workers' Achievements Subordinated

"Labor's complaint was that in the news the soldiers have been receiving, stories about strikes have been over-emphasized out of all proportion and that the constructive achievements of the war production program and labor's contribution thereto have been for the most part subordinated.

"The War Department's statement yesterday indicates a disposition to dodge a fundamental responsibility. We consider this decision a grave mistake."



## Dissenting Opinion by Members of Labor Board

(Continued from Page Five)

Pacific Electric decisions were rendered in Washington.

"It is possible that the majority of the Board are psychic and that they can tell without any evidence what the effect of any proposed increase might be. We are unwilling to prophesy on the basis of the evidence before us because, as we have previously pointed out, such evidence is wholly inadequate and the Union has not even been heard on its version of the facts.

### Intra-Plant Relationship

"For example, you know that intra-plant relationships between wage rates is extremely important in determining whether or not approval of a particular proposal would or would not be stabilizing. We understand, from press reports, that you have already approved many wage increases for city employees. We do not know, nor can we determine from the information at hand, whether or not these increases would create intra-plant inequities between other city employees and Municipal Railway employees. We do not believe that the majority knows the answer to this question, as evidenced by their vague reference to possible intra-plant inequities. Yet they have no hesitancy in telling you that increases for Municipal Railway employees would be destabilizing.

"We are extremely reluctant to believe that anyone would attempt to use this Board for political purposes. Yet we are puzzled by the withdrawal of your first request for information on wage stabilization policies covering all proposed increases for city employees, just before signing an ordinance providing increases for some 2600 city workers, only to renew your request for information limited to one group of city employees. It seems to us that you, as a former member of the National War Labor Board, would realize that no intelligent answer could be given by the Board to such a request without making a detailed and complete study as to the possible effect that changes in rates for other classifications would have upon rates in this classification.

### A National Board Policy

"For example, the National Board in a recent case, held that the 'Little Steel' formula could only be applied to all of the employees of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and could not be applied separately to various job classifications. If this method of computing increases approvable under maladjustments were followed for city employees, we have no available information as to what the effect would be.

"Another thing that would have a direct bearing on the supplying of reliable information would be the distribution of employees at various rates of pay.

The progression schedule for Municipal Railway employees requires a period of 18 months before the top rate is reached. In most of the transit cases recently decided by this Board, only 6 months is required to reach the top rate. In some cases, the period has been reduced to as low as two months. As you no doubt realize, all of these factors have a direct relationship to the question of wage rates.

### Regarding a Quotation

"In a postscript to your letter of March 27, you requested copies of the recent directive and opinions in the Key System case. In the majority's reply to your communication, a quotation was included from the report of the panel which considered that case. That quotation contains the following statement with reference to the Key System operation: 'these two-man operations are more arduous than those of the ordinary two-man streetcar and that compensation at the higher one-man rate is appropriate for all platform employees of the system.' There is no statement in that panel report indicating that they compared Key System operations with operations of the Municipal Railway.

### The Lack of Evidence

"There is absolutely no evidence before this Board of any kind or description either in that case or in any other case which would give this Board the slightest knowledge as to the degree of arduousness required of Municipal Railway employees. Under these conditions, it is completely beyond our understanding how the majority of this Board could form any conclusion on the subject.

"We wish to reiterate that we think the entire procedure is highly irregular, and further reiterate that we know of no other instance before the War Labor Board where either party was denied an opportunity of presenting their case.

"Very respectfully yours,

"WENDELL J. PHILLIPS (A.F.L.).

"BEAUMONT SILVERTON (A.F.L.).

"ARNOLD F. CAMPO (C.I.O.).

"H. H. WILSON (C.I.O.)."

### Tune in on This Program

The public, and members of organized labor in particular, are advised to tune in next Sunday, April 2, from 1:30 to 2 p. m., when KPO will present a program designed to forward the registration of voters. Top stars from Hollywood are to participate in the program, including Walter Huston, Dinah Shore, Joan Bennett, Maureen O'Hara, Victor Moore, Kay Thompson's choir, and Thomas Peluso's Orchestra. "Let's Ring Door Bells," is the title given to the program which will be presented. Remember: Next Sunday!

At the end of World War I North America was confronted with the problem of providing 60 per cent of the world's food supply.

## Father Yorke Memorial Rites to Be Held Sunday

Pilgrims from all parts of northern California will take part in the twentieth annual Palm Sunday memorial rites and pilgrimage to the grave of the late Rev. Father Peter C. Yorke, Irish patriot-priest, next Sunday, April 2, under the auspices of the United Irish Societies and St. Patrick's Day Convention.

Among those who each year participate in this service are those from the ranks of organized labor who remember with ever increasing gratitude the heroic championship of their cause, in a time of great need, by this outstanding figure in the religious and civic history of San Francisco.

The day's program will start at 10:30 a. m. with solemn high mass, in St. Peter's church, Alabama and Twenty-fourth streets, last pastorate of Father Yorke, and with Very Rev. Ralph Hunt, S.T.L., close friend of Father Yorke and present pastor at St. Peter's, presiding.

Although transportation difficulties have reduced the number of buses and conveyances available to pilgrims for the trip from St. Peter's church to Holy Cross cemetery, there will be sufficient carriers for the uniformed groups and choirs taking part in the cemetery rites.

At 1 p. m. the procession will form at the gates of Holy Cross cemetery, to march to Father Yorke's grave. Choirs from St. Peter's church and boys' school, uniformed groups of girls' drill teams of the United Irish Societies, religious, civic, state and fraternal dignitaries, will head the procession.

Annually for twenty years, these pilgrimages and processions have grown larger and larger, presenting a remarkable tribute to the love and esteem in which the memory of the beloved and highly honored priests and author was held and promises to long remain.

At the grave, Mrs. Frances Klemm, past state president of the Hibernians' Ladies' Auxiliaries, will preside. Jeremiah J. Mulvihill, president of the United Irish Societies, will make the opening address, following which the floral tributes will be placed. The principal oration will be given by Deputy Police Chief Michael Riordan. The Municipal Band and the Irish Pipers' band will provide the music for the ceremonies.

### Teamster-Laundry Ball Game

In the baseball game last Sunday between players representing the Teamsters' Union and the Laundry Workers' Union the former was victorious by a score of 7 to 6.

President Palacios of the Laundry Workers states that it was a well played game and that the team representing his organization gave a good account of themselves but that they were up against a nine of older and more experienced players and could not score when the opportunity presented itself. Bob Simi, catching for the Laundry Workers, is but 16 years of age, and it is said shows promise of great development as a player. Wood and Smith were the battery for the Teamsters, and each made one of the eight hits which their side scored against the opponents' 14.

### ASKS RAIL DRAFT "MORATORIUM"

J. D. Farrington of Chicago, chief executive officer of the Rock Island lines, states that a 90-day "moratorium" on the drafting of essential railroad workers for military service would go far toward putting the nation's rail transportation system "over the hump" as far as its manpower shortage is concerned.

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## Advice to Unions from A.F.L. Regarding Financial Statements to Government Under New Tax Law

As most union officials and members are aware, the recently adopted tax bill provides for financial returns by labor unions to the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. The details for making such returns were not carried in the bill passed by Congress, but are left to be worked out by the Bureau.

An official communication has been sent out by President Green and Secretary Meany of the American Federation of Labor advising the Federation's affiliated unions of what has been learned thus far in relation to the subject in general. The full text of this communication is reproduced below, and should be read by every union official and followed as a guide pending the promised further advice from the A.F.L. officials.

### Text of Communication

"The tax bill recently passed by Congress provides that:

"(f) Every organization, except as herein-after provided, exempt from taxation under section 101 shall file an annual return, which shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, stating specifically the items of gross income, receipts, and disbursements, and such other information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe, and shall keep such records, render under oath such statements, make such other returns, and comply with such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may from time to time prescribe."

"Included within the organizations required to file such annual returns are labor unions.

"American Federation of Labor representatives and its general counsel, Judge Padway, met with officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington to determine whether all unions are required to report, that is, locals as well as internationals, and

what shall be the nature of the financial information furnished in such returns, and when the returns are to be filed.

"It was decided that no returns will be required before May 15, 1944. That date was fixed for the filing of returns for the year 1943. May 15 has been fixed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as the date for filing in each subsequent year.

"This is the first time labor unions, which are in the exempt classifications as to income tax, have been required by law to file financial returns. Therefore, there are many problems to be determined. The Treasury Department is considering whether to require returns only from internationals, or whether to permit internationals to furnish one return for all of the locals in the nature of a composite return.

### Meet with Treasury Officers

"At the meeting with the Treasury Department officials, considerable discussion was had, and the question carefully considered, as to the nature of the information to be furnished. It was emphasized that, if locals are required to file returns, it would be necessary to adopt a simple, workable form.

"Many other matters of importance were discussed at the meeting, but no conclusion having been arrived at respecting them, we refrain from reporting on them at this time. Another letter will go forth as soon as the Bureau of Internal Revenue has decided on the various subjects discussed.

"The purpose of this letter is to advise you that in no event will it be necessary for unions to report before May 15, 1944. If for any reason the Treasury Department has not determined upon the nature of the financial report by that date, further extension will be granted to unions for the purpose of reporting. It will not be necessary to report until you receive an official blank or return issued by the Treasury Department on which to make the return. Therefore, you are advised to do nothing on the subject of filing returns or reporting until you receive further notice from this office."

## Consider California's Social Welfare Post-War Problems

At a meeting held in Sacramento on Wednesday of last week, a comprehensive study of post-war problems of social welfare in California was recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee on Social and Industrial Welfare of the California State Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission. Vice-President Daniel P. Haggerty of the San Francisco Labor Council is a member of this advisory group.

Acting on a resolution adopted by the commission at its last meeting, the Advisory Committee urged that a survey be made of the adequacy of the pre-war social security system to cope with any possible post-war demands that may be made when hostilities cease. It was pointed out that the constructive program of the State Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission is aimed at minimizing demands for public assistance in the post-war period but that preparations should be made in advance in the event they arise. The study contemplated and any plans developed might be considered as insurance against a situation it is hoped will not eventuate.

The committee also recommended the consideration of a sound and adequate "second injury fund"

law to minimize the objection of employers to the employment of disabled war veterans and other disabled workers.

Paul Scharrenberg, chairman of the Advisory Committee, and also chairman of the California Industrial Accident Commission, pointed out that an employer may be hesitant about hiring a person with a pre-existing permanent partial disability because of misunderstanding concerning his liability in the event of a subsequent injury sustained in his employ.

Other topics discussed by the committee included health insurance, hospital facilities and public health services, termination of labor law relaxation, child labor, hours of work, industrial retraining, housing, and community services.

### TOBACCO WORKERS END STRIKE

Cigarette production was resumed at the plant of the American Tobacco Company in Durham, N. C., when 2400 workers, members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, ended a three-week strike. The workers walked out when the company refused to sign a closed-shop contract, but offered to continue a maintenance-of-membership provision already in effect.

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## Ask Union Labor Party to Call Convention in April

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the Council at its meeting last Friday evening requested the officials and executive committee of the Union Labor party to call a convention of A.F.L. unions, to be held by April 15, such gathering to be for the purpose of reviewing the records of candidates, making indorsements for the coming primary election, and forwarding a campaign for the election of labor's friends. Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Council:

*Whereas*, The general primary election will be held in California on May 16, 1944, the date having been advanced from August, the usual time for the holding of the primary election; and

*Whereas*, The history of the past several years definitely indicates that the labor movement will be confronted with increasing labor problems in Congress and the State Legislature in respect to the enactment of legislation affecting the workers of the community, state and country; and

*Whereas*, Our experiences in the past several sessions of Congress and the Legislature do indicate beyond any question the importance of labor's activity and interest in the attitude toward labor and its problems maintained by those who hold office in the National Congress or the State Legislature; and

*Whereas*, Labor's interest and activity can best be demonstrated by adherence to the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor, namely, "Reward our friends and defeat our enemies," by the calling into convention of all A.F.L. unions in this community for the purpose of reviewing the records of the various candidates and making indorsements of our friends on their record and conducting a campaign through the ranks of labor and its friends to insure the election to office of persons who demonstrate an interest in and sympathy for the problems of the common man; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled this 24th day of March, 1944, does call upon the officials and executive committee of the Union Labor party to immediately send out a call within the next week for a convention of all A.F.L. unions as an indorsing convention of the Union Labor party, such convention, to have its indorsement and support of our friends be of any value, to be held by April 15, 1944.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Next Wednesday, April 5, the membership will be called upon to vote at referendum on a proposal initiated by Detroit Typographical Union which would delete from the I.T.U. Constitution a provision adopted on November 18, 1942, postponing conventions for the duration. The language which this amendment is intended to eliminate is as follows: "The provisions of Article III, Constitution, shall be suspended for the duration of the present World War, and the Executive Council is authorized to issue a call for the eighty-seventh convention when wartime restrictions have been removed and the holding of the succeeding convention becomes practicable and possible." At the time this proposition was up for discussion the argument used in promoting its adoption hinged largely on the fact that transportation during the war would become increasingly difficult to obtain for attendance at conventions by delegates and visitors. Certainly conditions have not improved along this line at the present time, the gas and tire rationing having eliminated motor trips entirely, and reservations applied for by government officials have in some instances been held up for days. It will not be possible to know the result of this referendum at the time of holding the April meeting of the union, this being the time specified by I.T.U. law for considering the sending delegates and alternates to represent their unions at the next convention. Polls will be open at headquarters at 12 noon and will remain open all afternoon for receiving the votes of those members not attached to a chapel receiving a ballot box.

On Tuesday the union was officially notified by the International secretary that two proposals would be placed on the ballot at the general election on May 17. In addition to the Seattle proposition, calling for re-affiliation with the A.F.L., which was reported upon in last week's *LABOR CLARION* as having been approved, the executive council has authorized a proposition which has for its purpose the reduction of assessment for the pension and mortuary funds from the present 2½ per cent of earnings to a flat 2 per cent. Of the assessment thus collected 17 per cent is to be apportioned to the mortuary and 83 per cent to the pension fund. The proposition further provides these new rates shall remain in effect until such time as the pension fund shall have decreased to \$2,000,000, when the assessment shall revert to the former 2½ per cent. In round figures, the pension fund now has a balance, according to the *March Journal*, of \$3,523,000.

Members should be careful and become fully informed on the intent of any new state legislation proposed when request is made for their signatures on petitions seeking to place some new law or amendment on the ballot at the coming November election. These petitions sometimes carry fancy names which are misleading, one such petition being captioned "Right of Employment."

Mrs. McLaren, wife of George McLaren, retired member now at Fort Miley hospital, announces that they are the proud grandparents of a baby boy, born on March 21 at St. Mary's hospital to their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Raymond McLaren, whose husband is now "somewhere in Panama." She states George's health is improving, and that he would welcome any of his friends who will visit him at Fort Miley.

Check on the whereabouts of Harry M. ("Mike") Sage of the *Daily News* proofroom, who disappeared after leaving Laguna Honda Home, where he had been confined for around two months, brought a let-

ter from the commandant at Veterans' Home at Yountville on Thursday of last week. We are informed he is in the hospital at Yountville at present, and that he will need hospitalization for some time to come.

E. L. Simpson of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel returned on Monday after a few days' visit in Reno. On Saturday of last week in the Nevada city he was joined in wedlock with Rose Marie Freck of San Francisco. The newlyweds will make their home in this city.

A letter from W. K. Rutter at the Union Printers Home tells of a fire which occurred in the projection room of the Home auditorium recently. The damage was small, being confined mostly to one film.

This Saturday and Sunday, April 1 and 2, the California Conference of Typographical Unions will hold its quarterly meeting at the Civic Auditorium in San Jose. The Montgomery hotel has been designated as headquarters for delegates and visitors.

The death of R. B. ("Casey") Case, a member of the *Racing Form* chapel, is reported in the *Los Angeles Citizen*. He had been ill and confined to a hospital since December, and was hoping to regain his health sufficiently to enter the Union Printers Home. Deceased is well known by many printers of the West, and especially the Northwest, having joined the union in Spokane and spent many years in Montana.

### News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

At long last an apprentice—scarcest of humans these days—signs the payroll. Edward Wightman, ex-service man, comes from Trinidad, Colo., where he started the trade on the *Chronicle-News* before induction. Wightman's adventures have been more exciting than an ordinary stay-at-home even reads about. He went through most of the North African campaign—seven months of it—beginning with the 4th Dismounted Cavalry, transferred to the 564th M.P.E.G., finished his Army career at Casserine Pass and was given a medical discharge after the tank in which he was riding struck a land mine, exploded, and Wightman suffered broken arms, legs, ribs and internal injuries.

V-mail posted on the bulletin board shows two of our boys, Lou Montarnal and Carl Thoelecke, recently landed safely "somewhere in England." Carl finds the people hospitable, but their weather is nothing to wake up at night and cry for. Lou says he thought we had rationing here, but not until he looked around a bit did he realize what rationing is. The Army, though, feeds better in England than it does in America, believe it or not, he comments.

A former chapel member, Pvt. Harold Olsen, visited us last week to let us know he is temporarily stationed at the Presidio. In the Air Force, his duties are with map reproduction—duties that agree with him, he having gained weight. Olsen holds a situation on the *Shopping News*.

Sad news reached Harry Morton last week, a telegram informing him his cousin, John Morton, lost his life in the Italian fighting. So far as he knows, this leaves Harry the only surviving male of the Morton family.

In his usual breezy, entertaining style, Johnny Dow, writing Chairman Abbott from his Oregon home, suggested "Inside the News" as a name for the chapel's nameless paper. Considering that the chapel is inside the *News* building, that its tiny paper gives the inside dope on chapel affairs, his suggestion aroused favorable comment.

Reports from his sick room indicate "Bill" Davy, laid up several weeks, is on the mend.

Victory gardeners can get a tip from Eddie Haefer, whose notion runs on the theory that onions will be scarcer than hen's teeth this year and is following through; onions, both seed and set, he planted lavishly.

"I can remember when," Lou Henno mused aloud, "spinach in copious quantities formed part of every diet, then came proteins and calories in measured amounts. These now have practically surrendered to a new diet 'must'—vitamins."

Our chapel publication may be minus a moniker

### SAN FRANCISCO PRINTERS INDEPENDENT CLUB

will meet

Sunday, April 2—1 p.m.

at the

Labor Temple

16th and Capp Streets

J. B. Lockman, Secy.

O. J. Schimke, Pres.

## Warns of Move Against Cheap Water Power

The House of Representatives has passed an omnibus River and Harbors bill in which the restrictions now in the Reclamation Act, limiting water supply to those landholders who have more than 160 acres, have been removed. The State Federation of Labor warns that this move in plain language means that the anti-monopoly and land speculation features of the Reclamation Act, as voted upon by the citizens of California a decade ago, have been nullified, opens the supply of water power to the holders of large land tracts and is definitely discriminatory to the working farmers of California.

The measure is now before the Senate, and Secretary C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation has sent wires to the California senators, and other leading senators, expressing opposition to this bill, stating the reasons therefor, and asking them to oppose the measure. Every union is requested to do likewise.

If this measure is passed and becomes a law, the Federation is pointing out, then the entire policy of furnishing cheap power to the deserving consumers—that is, the holders of small land tracts—will have been destroyed, and the Reclamation Act, designed by its framers to function in behalf of the small landowner, will have been defeated. This is a matter of great importance to labor, as well as to the small farmer, because in the long run it will affect the consumers, in which group labor is the largest section.

but not Chuck Adams, his new one, "Calamity Chuck," having been acquired Saturday night at a party where a guest mislaid her purse and the whole bunch, including Chuck, submitted to a search. Earlier he lent a suitcase to a friend, who returned it while Adams was partying, leaving it in front of the apartment door, where a charity worker picked it up and sold it at a rummage sale. Home from partying, Chuck left his car unlocked and sneak thieves obligingly stole everything loose. Why so glum, Chum?

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

It was indeed a perfect day for golf at Sharp Park on Sunday when the Golf Association met for its regular monthly tournament. Thirty-two players journeyed out to the seaside layout. All in all, a good time was had.

Here are the winners in the regular medal play: Champ Class—C. Forst 86-9-75, Vic Lansberry 90-10-80, Al Cantor 95-15-80, Cy Stright 92-11-81. Class "A"—Paul Bauer 87-16-71, Wayne Dye 90-19-71; R. C. Kimbrough 95-20-75, Percy Crebassa 92-16-76. Class "B"—Jack Tappendorff 96-24-72, Bob Smith 103-27-76, Paul Gallagher 101-24-77, Earle Browne 108-30-78.

The guest flight was led by Lido Landi, with 74-3-71, followed by Martin Albarn 100-28-72, Art Rosenbaum (*Daily News* golf writer now in the Merchant Marine) 91-18-73, and Fred Bartel 95-19-76. In the hole-in-one contest "Mayor" Kimbrough was first, with his ball 20 feet 4 inches from the pin, then came "Baldy" Schmieder 24 feet 8 inches, and Lido Landis 27 feet 5 inches. The "Old Ball" Sweepstakes went to Art Rosenbaum, Earle Browne and Howard Watson.

Next week the drawings for the first round of match play will be published. This will take place at the Millbrae Country Club. Mark your calendar now for Millbrae for Sunday, April 30.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Welcome to Claude ("Bud") Stuck, a new member of the Association. He had a little tough luck Sunday, but considering that he had not played for more than a year, he didn't fare too badly. . . . Extra! Ron Cameron didn't win an award Sunday. What is this world coming to, anyway? . . . We have two new champs in the Association—Jess Conaway and Art Linkous. Both won their matches in the city tournament final on Sunday—and quite handsily, Jess taking his mouse-meat 5-4. . . . Welcome to Paul Bauer and Bill Ferroggiaro, who played Sunday for the first time in many moons.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The condition of William D. Williams and Maurice M. ("Mike") Michelson is reported much improved.

A correction: At the March union meeting, nominees for president were: LeRoy F. Bennetts (incumbent) and Duncan C. Ross. The latter (Ross) also was nominated for delegate to I.T.U. convention.

One of the arguments stressed by counsel for the executive council of the M.T.D.U. and certain other mailer politicians, before Judge Baltzell of the federal court at Indianapolis, in 1926, for an injunction restraining the I.T.U. (which subject carried in referendum vote) from dissolving the M.T.D.U., was that it would afford those mailer politicians the opportunity to rehabilitate that organization for the sole purpose of benefitting their working members. The injunction was granted, and is still in force. Meanwhile, the "self-sacrificing" statesmen of the M.T.D.U. bamboozled the majority of mailers into voting for the creation of an alleged \$100,000 "defense" fund, which the gullible mailers okeyed by a good majority. Mailers' Union No. 18, however, voted overwhelmingly against any such will-o'-the-wisp proposition.

The *modus operandi* of the "statesmen" of the M.T.D.U. was: \$1 per member per month being added to the 25-cents-a-month dues until each member had paid in approximately \$36. The M.T.D.U. hierarchy, "overflowing with the milk of human kindness," decreed that any member who felt so disposed could pay the \$36 assessment in a lump sum. A number of members did so.

Without sending it to a referendum, a convention of the M.T.D.U. voted to give the executive council or its president, permission to draw upon the \$100,000 "defense" fund in case of "emergencies" confronting the M.T.D.U., which led to appointment of a number of "travelling representatives" on the M.T.D.U. payroll, ostensibly for the working mailers; but in reality keeping an eye on the upkeep of the politician fence of the M.T.D.U. No financial statement was ever published of receipts or expenditures of the alleged \$100,000 "defense" fund.

In 1928, Mailers' Union No. 18 voted to secede from the M.T.D.U., thereby saving its members approximately \$1600 "defense fund" assessments. A short time previously Boston Mailers' Union, in an appeal case, rebelled, refusing to pay large fines assessed by the executive council, M.T.D.U., against the union when the Boston union had fined certain members for rank violations of I.T.U. and local laws. Boston was then suspended from the M.T.D.U. The suspension of Chicago Mailers' Union followed for non-payment of dues to the M.T.D.U. Next was secession of Mailers' Union No. 18 from the M.T.D.U.

Why the mailer injunction? The following mailer unions are no longer affiliated with the M.T.D.U.: Toronto, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Portland, Boston, San Francisco, Dallas, Salt Lake City, Milwaukee, Butte, Albany, Houston, Detroit, Topeka, Ottawa, San Diego, Youngstown Buffalo Knoxville, Rochester, Chattanooga, Grand Rapids, Louisville, Stockton, Schenectady and New York—26 in all, "outlaw" unions. "Outlaw" is a term given Boston and San Francisco by the hierarchy of the now moribund M.T.D.U. in the beginning of the mailer "war" on the M.T.D.U. by Boston and San Francisco unions.

"Every individual has a place to fill in the world, and is important in some respect, whether he chooses to be so or not."—Hawthorne.



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## Registration of S. F. Voters

Delegate Thomas White of Warehousemen's Union No. 860, who has been active on the committee in forwarding the registration-of-voters program, reported to the Labor Council that names have been added to the list at the rate approximating 1000 a day, and that the success attained up to the time had been most encouraging. He stated, however, that much yet remained to be accomplished prior to the closing date of registration—next Thursday, April 6—and urged renewed activity on the part of all members of organized labor in support of the drive by the committee. Delegate White also reported on plans which were then being worked upon, but which had not then been finally approved, that would materially step up the campaign in the closing days.

## Transportation to Bethlehem Yard

Following presentation of a petition by 4203 workers employed at the Bethlehem plant attempts are being made to relieve the transportation situation to the big shipyard. The committee of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, of which "Tim" Reardon is chairman, is active in the matter, and Reardon states that acting with Navy officials the committee is endeavoring to secure permission from the Southern Pacific Railway to grant use of certain of its spur tracks over which cars of the Market Street Railway would be routed, thus enabling the workers to be carried to within a very short walking distance of the plant. As it is now the employees use the bus lines, in order not to have to walk the distance now required if the street cars are used, and the bus capacity is inadequate to handle the crowds at the time of changing shifts. Other members of the Metal Trades Council transportation committee, in addition to Reardon, are Thomas White, Ed Rainbow, George Hayward and Ed Rowan.

## He's from San Francisco— A Champion Saucemaker

[The following story was written by Staff Sergeant Hy Hurwitz, of Mattapan, Mass., a Marine Corps combat correspondent.]

A MARINE BASE IN THE PACIFIC—(Delayed).—Champion saucemaker at the Second Marine Division's rodeo and barbecue here today was Staff Sergeant Dominic G. Tanzi, son of Mrs. Palma Morosi, 3700 Cabrillo street, San Francisco, Calif. Tanzi used to whip up barbecue sauces for the Italian Catholic Federation of San Francisco and the San Francisco Meat Cutters' Union.

He used the following sixteen ingredients for his sauce: Tomatoes, ketchup, vinegar, salt, pepper, sugar, butter, allspice, cayenne pepper, onions, garlic, lemon rind Worcestershire sauce bacon, bayleaf and parsley.

This is what it took to feed the spectators: 15,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, 24,000 bottles of beer, 17,220 bottles of Coca-Cola, 420 pounds of cheese, 60 gallons of pickles, 50,000 buns, 200 armfuls of green onions.

## OPPOSE CITY COUNCIL ACTION

Labor in Toledo was up in arms over the City Council's refusal to pass a black market ordinance proposed jointly by labor organizations.

## LUXOR CABS

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## For Income-Tax Payers: Explanation on New Filings

The income tax situation is confusing to many people, who do not readily realize the difficulty of changing from the old plan of paying for last's year's taxes this year to the pay-as-you-go plan. R. R. Henderson, of the Henderson Income Tax Service, offers an explanation which may be of assistance.

Prior to 1943, the tax was paid each year on the previous year's income. In 1942 it was paid on 1941 earnings. But in 1943, in order to get on a current basis, the taxpayer had to account for both 1942 and 1943 income and to pay for either one or one and one-quarter of these two years, depending upon whether the tax for one year was \$50 or less. In many cases, final payment of the tax was not made until 1944.

From now on, it will be simpler for most of us. Unmarried wage earners who earn \$2700 or less, or married couples whose joint wages are \$3500 or less, will not have to bother about the subject again this year, providing that they do not have other income in excess of \$100 yearly. The 20 per cent withheld by their employers will cover their tax liability, and in some cases a refund will be payable next year.

But those who expect to earn more than the above limits will, in many cases, be required to pay more taxes, as their liability will be greater than the amount of the 20 per cent withheld. These persons will need to file an estimate of total 1944 earnings by April 15 and, if an additional tax is indicated, to pay at least one-fourth of it then.

The same situation applies to those who are not subject to the withholding tax—business and professional people and those who own substantial investments. It also applies to wage earners whose investment income exceeds \$100 yearly, for the 20 per cent withholding tax will not be sufficient to cover the tax on the outside income.

Henderson stresses the need of heeding the warning of the Collector of Internal Revenue about scarcity of forms. When you are ready to complete your tax estimate, take with you the forms that were mailed to you, one of which is a copy for you to keep.

## State Federation Request

The California State Federation of Labor requests that all unions notify the Federation office of any appeals made by their members to the Employment Stabilization Commission after having been rejected by the local agency or referee of the commission. The Federation wishes this information at the earliest possible time, so that its representative, who is in attendance at all commission meetings where these appeals are heard, may have sufficient information of pending cases in order that he may render assistance to the appeals of all unions.

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# S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

## Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, March 24, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary O'Connell excused; Delegate George W. Johns, acting secretary.

**Approval of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Ruth MacKinnon, Fred W. Smith. Hotel Service Workers No. 283—Fred G. Wells. Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468—Harry Mapleton, Leo Lueb, Charles A. Brooks, Andrew J. Kallok, George J. Moriarity, William Parrish. Tool and Die Makers No. 1176—B. Homeberg. Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage. Referred to organizing committee.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, March 24.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined, and having been found to possess the proper qualifications were recommended by the committee to be seated as delegates to this Council: Cemetery Employees No. 10634—Leslie Balestra, Daniel Donnelly, Terence Geohagen. Musicians No. 6—Joseph Mendel. Waiters No. 30—Charles Bloom. Recommendation adopted.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated March 16. From William D. Hassett, secretary to the President of the United States, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution of February 28 re veto of the tax bill; also from Congressman Welch acknowledging receipt of same. Daniel V. Flanagan, Western Representative A.F.L., inclosing financial report covering progress of the organizing program among the clerical employees of the shipyards in San Francisco. Mme. C. E. Grosjean, expressing pleasure that labor favors an elected Board of Education and asking that we try to get an amendment to the Charter. The following unions acknowledged our communication warning them not to sign the "Right of Employment" initiative petition, to keep this amendment from being placed on the ballot: Beauticians No. 12, Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Bevins Austin, campaign director, San Francisco War Chest and Red Cross drives, acknowledging receipt of checks covering contributions. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor, dated March 15.

Communication from "Blindcraft," asked that we renew our subscription for 1944. Motion, that the request be granted and the usual \$25 donation be sent to Blindcraft; carried.

A communication from R. J. O'Rourke, president of the Central Council of San Francisco Property Owners' League, was read requesting that their representative, Nora T. Brady, be allowed the courtesy of the floor. Motion, that the request be complied

with and Miss Brady be granted five minutes; carried.

**Bills** were presented, referred to the trustees, approved and ordered paid.

**Donations:** To San Francisco War Chest—Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, \$54., bringing the total collection, for San Francisco to \$794, (have also forwarded checks amounting to another \$300 to other counties in which their members reside). To American Red Cross—Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, \$400; Brewery Workers No. 7, \$500; Bottlers No. 293, \$1000.

**Referred to the Officers:** A communication was received from H. S. McIlvaigh, secretary of the Tacoma Central Labor Council, advising that Mr. Edward J. Jansen, a Tacoma boy friendly to labor, is now employed by Radio Station KSFO in San Francisco. (The Musicians, Local, reminded the delegates that KSFO is on the Unfair List of the American Federation of Musicians). Motion, to refer to the officers, who will contact Mr. Jansen and establish friendly relations with him, at the same time attempting to bring about an adjustment of this matter; carried.

**Referred to the LABOR CLARION:** Communication from the American Federation of Labor, signed by President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, regarding financial returns by labor unions to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. (See complete text of communication on another page of this issue.) From J. R. Steelman, director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, relative to the resolution adopted by the Council on January 14, with respect to the procedure being followed by the War Labor Board in connection with processing wage awards in arbitration cases. From C. J. Haggerty, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, calling upon all councils and unions which have not already done so, to immediately send a post card message to all members advising them not to sign any petition, no matter who makes the request, without first consulting the Federation office. Do not sign, on any condition, a petition entitled "Right to Employment."

**Referred to the Executive Committee:** Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, submitting for approval a wage scale and working agreement covering industrial "in-plant" feeding. Cemetery Employees No. 10634, inclosing copy of the proposed changes in their agreement. A.F.L. President William Green announcing a National Post-War Forum to be held at the Commodore hotel in New York City on April 12 and 13, 1944 and inviting from two to five representatives to the conference.

**Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee:** Draft of proposed amendment to Section 156 of the city charter, recommended and submitted by the Civil Service Commission to the Board of Supervisors March 22, 1944; also amendment to Rule 26, "Reduction in Force." It was announced that there would be a number of other amendments coming along within the next several days and as soon as they are all in, the law and legislative committee will call a meeting.

**Resolutions:** A resolution was presented from A. B. Crossler, secretary of the California State Council of Retail Clerks, asking that the so-called "bracket system" of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board be condemned as anti-labor and not calculated to achieve true wage stabilization, due to the impossibility of applying and administering such a system fairly and justly, and that copies be sent to the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, the National War Labor Board, the Clerks' International Association, the American Federation of Labor, California State Federation of Labor and all central labor councils requesting favorable action thereon. Motion, that we concur in the resolution and forward it to the War Labor Board; amendment that it also be sent to Hon. Judge Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, Washington, D. C.; carried. (Text of this resolution was published in the LABOR CLARION of March 17.) A resolution was submitted by the following: Clarence J. Walsh, Thomas White, George Hayward, Jack Shelley, J. Vernon Burke, W. J. Phillips, Ann O'Leary, George Kent, Fred Dettmering and J. H. Kane asking that the San Francisco Labor Council call upon the officials and executive

committee of the Union Labor party to send out a call within the next week for a convention of all A.F.L. unions as an indorsing convention of the Union Labor party, such convention to be held by April 15. Motion, that the resolution be adopted; carried unanimously. (See resolution in full elsewhere in this issue.)

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday, March 13.) Called to order at 8 p. m. In the matter of Musicians No. 6, requesting assistance of the Council regarding union conditions for organists at Woodlawn Memorial Park and Olivet Memorial Park; the basis of this complaint is the employment of non-union musicians; after an extended hearing this matter was referred to the officers to assist in bringing about an adjustment of the present difficulties. In the matter of Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66A, requesting assistance of the Council regarding the resolution passed by the Board of Education covering holidays; the Board of Education has passed a resolution allowing only three holidays a year, which is many less than are allowed to other city employees; this matter was referred to the Council to appoint a committee of three to take up with the Board of Education in order to assist the janitorial employees in the Board of Education; President Shelley announced that Brothers Phillips, Johns and Shelley are a committee of three to arrange a meeting within the next week. In the matter of the communication from Matthey Woll, chairman of the Committee on Post-War Planning of the A.F.L., requesting information regarding recent wage rates, copies of union agreements, etc., this matter is referred to the secretary to comply with the request. Your committee then took up the matter of the Red Cross; the Council has already taken the position of indorsing the drive of the Red Cross, but your committee considered the matter of the disposition of equipment now in the hands of the Red Cross; the equipment mentioned was purchased by the Red Cross out of monies that were subscribed in San Francisco; some folks were inclined to believe that this equipment was to be sent to some other city and not used for the purpose for which it was originally purchased, and we have received the assurance of Mr. Neubauer that this equipment will be held here in San Francisco; this matter will be held in committee to await results of what may happen in the future. Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday, March 20.) Called to order at 8 p. m. In the matter of Hotel Service Workers No. 283, requesting strike sanction against the Strand hotel, 115 O'Farrell street; although notified to appear, no one appeared for the employer; representing the unions were St. Peter, Fitzgerald, Dunn and Metro; Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14 are also interested and involved in this dispute; the position assumed by the hotel is that it will not sign the agreement which has been signed by a majority of hotels of like character; after hearing all parties involved, your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted and that unions are requested to take this matter up with the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor for certification to the War Labor Board as a dispute case. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

**Special Committees**—Brother Thomas White announced that the registration and legislative committee of the Council is meeting with success in its efforts and the deputy registrars are doing a good job in the spots where they have been placed to get registrations. Arrangements are in progress to have fifty of the schools throughout the city open on April 5 and 6 to take final registrations. They are getting excellent co-operation from some of the large firms.

**Reports of Unions**—Street Carmen, Division 1004—Reported that this union was successful in getting an award which brings their men up to the wage now paid on the Municipal Railway for platform men; especially thanked the labor members of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board and Franck Havenner of the Railroad Commission for the manner in which they supported the carmen during this long fight. Brother Foley of Street Carmen Division 518—Reported that they have concluded negotiation with the California Street Cable Railway; they are

(Continued on Next Page)

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## W.L.B. Policy Affecting Arbitration Cases

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council is in receipt of a communication from Director J. R. Steelman of the U. S. Conciliation Service in reference to the resolution adopted by the Council in January pertaining to processing wage awards in arbitration cases.

It will be recalled that the Labor Council presented, in the form of a resolution, its protest against reopening, almost in their entirety, cases going before the War Labor Board after an arbitration decision had been rendered. It was declared by President Shelley in the discussion at the Council meeting that a dispute might as well be taken to the War Labor Board in its inception rather than having to repeat it before several tribunals.

Director Steelman inclosed with his communication a memorandum issued by the W.L.B. and stated that under the definite statement of policy on the subject of review of arbitrator's awards on wage increases it was hoped there would be no further need for complaint.

Officials of unions and those having to do with presenting cases before arbitration tribunals should note that their case in its entirety must be presented to the arbitrator, and that neither party to a dispute will be permitted to present new evidence or arguments on matters not being directly considered by the Labor Board. The memorandum which Director Steelman forwarded reads as follows:

"The board has frequently emphasized that its procedures should not be applied in such a way as to impair (any more than the necessity for board approval of wage awards makes necessary) the finality of arbitrator's awards, or lessen the prestige of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling labor

disputes. Arbitrators' awards involving wage and salary issues, must, of course, be reviewed to determine whether the arbitrator has correctly applied wage stabilization principles. However, the necessity for review does not imply that the parties, under the guise of assisting the board to perform its duties in administering wage stabilization, may continue to contest wage issues after the award has been filed with the board for approval.

"Specifically, it has been brought to our attention by various sources, including the United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, that in some cases parties have submitted additional evidence, comments and briefs to the board after an arbitrators' award has been filed and have, on occasion, requested the right to present oral argument to the board. Although no provision is made in the Rules of Procedure (see Sec. 802.31) for submission of such material, some Regions have accepted and considered it. This procedure encourages the parties to believe that they may have another day in court after the hearing before the arbitrator, and perhaps the period during which the parties are actively in dispute.

"Accordingly, Regional Boards and Industry Commissions and their staff members should not accept additional evidence, comments, briefs, or oral argument after an arbitrators' award on a wage or salary issue has been presented for general approval, except as such material is specifically requested by the board. Requests for additional information should be made to the arbitrator, who will, where necessary, secure the information from the parties and transmit it to the board, or may be addressed directly to the parties, if the circumstances of the case make that procedure more appropriate.

"These instructions supersede any informal advice you may have received inconsistent therewith. Parties should continue to be advised that all evidence, arguments, and briefs they intend to present on wage stabilization and other issues should be fully presented to the arbitrator."

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks.

### San Francisco Labor Council

(Continued from Page Ten)

filing on Form 10, and hope to get along nicely. They can't say that much for the negotiations affecting the City and County of San Francisco. On March 10 the Board of Supervisors granted the men an increase, and on March 20 they rescinded their action. After considerable discussion by delegates from various organizations involved in the standardization of salaries question, the following motion was made: To call a special meeting on Saturday, at 12 noon, in this hall, at which would be present the officers of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council and representatives of the involved unions; said meeting to be authorized to invite the members of the Board of Supervisors to meet later with the above named group to discuss now developments in the Street Carmen's situation and the request for pay increases of the Street Carmen and other city employee groups; motion carried.

Brother Rainbow of Boilermakers No. 6 invited the delegates to the Saturday evening entertainment sponsored by Locals 6, 9, and 257, honoring International President Charles J. MacGowan, at the Civic Auditorium.

**New Business**—Motion, that the San Francisco Labor Council appropriate the sum of \$100, or any part of that amount needed, to aid payment of expenses for the setting up of registration booths in fifty of the schools on the last two days of registration, to pick up last-minute registrations; carried.

**Receipts, \$1900.00; disbursements, \$341.18.**

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. JOHNS, Secretary pro tem.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?



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## Making Study of Dismissal Pay for War Workers

A sub-committee of the Senate military affairs committee, working on the final form of an industrial demobilization bill, considered an amendment which would authorize dismissal pay for war plant workers who lose their jobs through the termination of government contracts.

In its tentative form, the amendment would provide for severance payments up to one week's pay for each 6 months of employment with a maximum of 6 weeks' pay, or \$200, whichever is the smaller.

The bill was introduced by Senators George of Georgia and Murray of Montana. It would establish an Office of War Demobilization, headed by a \$15,000-a-year director appointed by the President, with general authority to supervise termination of war contracts, disposition of surplus government goods, re-training and re-employment and emergency financing. Public hearings by the full committee will begin in April.

### Good Friday Observance

Next Friday, April 7, throughout San Francisco and in other nearby cities and towns, business houses, theaters, offices and institutions will be closed in observance of the Three Sacred Hours of Good Friday, from 12 noon to 3 p. m. All denominations will join in the Reverent Observance of Good Friday Movement, many special committees having been organized to work for a united participation in the devotions and in support of the plans. It is announced that probably a new record has been established in the number of voluntary calls for "closing" cards, to be displayed in establishments, giving notice of their intention to observe the closing hours.

### REMIND YOUR RESTAURANT KEEPER

Last year's record crop of potatoes, which, with the advent of this spring's spuds become "old potatoes," should be eaten up by May 1, the War Foods Administration warns. In 1943 there were 465,000,000 bushels grown in the United States. About 138,000,000 of these are still in storage.

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of  
*Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.*

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;  
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;  
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;  
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford  
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattem, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and  
working men's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,  
Oakland.

Sherwin-William Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

*Time and Life* (magazines), products of the unfair  
Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-  
vale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of  
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of  
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Depart-  
ment of the Journeymen Barbers' Interna-  
tional Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the  
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are  
unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union  
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331  
are unfair.



## Mary Moore, to the Ladies

### The Cap Sleeve

With warm weather just around the corner you'll note one of the new tendencies which mark this season's styles is the very short cap sleeve in casual prints for daytime wear. This style was conceived originally to save material but proves a boon for hot weather wear. Long gloves of a contrasting color worn with the cap sleeve dress make it formal enough for any occasion. To bridge the gap between the sleeveless dress and the short cap sleeve some armholes are edged in the spaghetti type fringe of self-material—this gives a more graceful look than the bare arm.

\* \* \*

### Apron Makes Comeback

The fussy little tea apron and the stalwart kitchen apron long outmoded have come into their own and have become a high fashion style since the majority of American homes are currently maidless. In the first place, they conserve the clothes of the average American woman and in their new role they turn one costume into two. When designers like Hattie Carnegie present apron bedecked afternoon and evening dresses in their spring collections that means they are definitely "in."

\* \* \*

### Tunics Featured

Sally Milgrim featured tunics for both day and evening wear, almost knee-length tunics over slim sheathskirts for day wear, and white tunics dipped and flared for evening.

\* \* \*

### Flowers As Dress Accessories

It's spring, and flowers bloom everywhere—one of the prettiest fashion accessories imaginable. Of course, they've decorated the hair in place of hats for a long time, but now they bloom in the most unexpected places—waistlines, pockets, gloves, jabots, bags, and even shoes. Tiny pink flowerets sewed to the backs of green jersey gloves are dramatic for evening when a large pink rose with green leaves and stems is worn in the hair to pick up the color scheme. A jabot of lilies-of-the-valley tacked to green velvet ribbon would be wonderful with a pale gray or white suit instead of a blouse. Make every dress or suit "double in brass" with a change of flower accessories.

\* \* \*

### Women for the Airlines

Its war effort menaced by the growing manpower shortage and the latest selective service rulings which put nearly 200 of its mechanical personnel in the next category to be called for service, Pan American World Airways announced it would begin immediate employment of women in the middle age group in an effort to build a reserve force. After these women have been put through an intensive training course, during which time they will be paid, they will be placed in the maintenance force, charged with the task of keeping the planes of the army and Pan American fleet in operation for their vital war jobs. For the past eight years Pan American have employed women in their mechanical maintenance force, but during the last two years women workers have won their way into many phases of work previously filled only by men.

\* \* \*

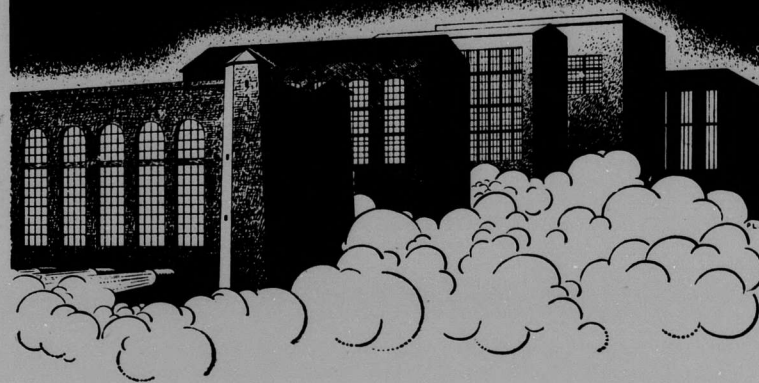
### "Butter Stretcher"

A suggestion comes from Canada for a butter stretcher, which uses egg yolks instead of the gelatin process. Make a salted instead of sweetened custard—2 egg yolks to one cup of milk, and combine it with an equal measure of butter softened to room temperature. The almost cold custard is beaten into the butter a little at a time. Salt is added if necessary. This stretched butter does not become runny and soggy in sandwiches if lunch boxes are left at room temperature.

## P. G. and E. ELECTRIC CAPACITY

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GRAND COULEE and BONNEVILLE

*Combined*



MUCH HAS BEEN SAID about the large electric power projects of the Federal government—Bonneville and Grand Coulee in Washington and Oregon, Boulder Dam on the Colorado River.

They have been widely publicized for the contribution they have made to war production—for the power they have provided for industry, commerce and agriculture on the Pacific Coast.

But the fact is that the P. G. and E. has much greater installed capacity, including purchased power, than any of these Federal projects—48.7 per cent more than Bonneville and Grand Coulee combined, 89.7 per cent more than Boulder Dam.

During 1943 the P. G. and E. supplied power to approximately 27,000 industrial plants and affiliated operations. Bonneville and Grand Coulee together served only fifteen, six of which are aluminum.

P. G. and E. power went to 40 shipyards and allied plants, 33 iron and steel plants, 4 magnesium plants, 7 cement plants, 126 food processing plants, and more than 26,700 smaller industrial plants. P. G. and E. also served 80 military and other governmental establishments; Bonneville and Grand Coulee served 15.

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COW CREEK  
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LIME SADDLE  
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SAN JOAQUIN No. 2  
SAN JOAQUIN No. 3  
SOUTH  
SPAULDING No. 1  
SPAULDING No. 2  
SPAULDING No. 3  
SPRING GAP  
STANISLAUS  
TIGER CREEK  
TULE  
VOLTA  
WISE  
WISHON

### STEAM ELECTRIC PLANTS

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STATION "B"  
STATION "C"  
STATION "P"  
STATION "Q"  
STATION "W"  
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